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CORNILL, C. H. *Einleitung in die kanonischen Bücher des Alten Testaments*. 7th Ed. Tübingen: Mohr, 1913. xvi+328 pages. M. 5.

The seventh edition of Cornill's *Introduction* follows the sixth after an interval of only four and a half years. The German public thus shows its appreciation of this excellent handbook. The size of the volume is practically unchanged; yet there is no diminution in the quantity of its contents. This is due to the fact that much more of the matter is presented in small type. The new material is made up chiefly of references to the important literature of the subject since the last edition. Little notice is taken here of any but German books, but since this is primarily a manual for German-speaking students, no serious objection can be made to such discrimination. In this connection attention may be called to a few corrections that should be made in the next edition. On p. 185, read J. M. P. Smith; insert *Na.* between *Zeph.* and *Mal.*; and delete *Na.* after "Ward." On p. 202, change "W. H. Ward" to "J. M. P. Smith" and read "1911" for "1912." On p. 130, read "E. L. Curtis and A. A. Madsen." But the high standard of proofreading which has characterized earlier editions, is well maintained here.

Adaptation to newer points of view in Old Testament Introduction sometimes appears. For example, a new section is added discussing the probability and practical certainty that much of the content of the P code was in existence as custom and tradition long before its codification in its present form. Yet, no reference apparently is made any where to the discovery of the Elephantine papyri and the questions they raise for the student of Old Testament Introduction. The great bulk of the book is reprinted as in the sixth edition. No changes of front on the author's part are discernible. He represents the school of Wellhausen and follows not after the strange gods of newer methods, which he does not hesitate to classify as "no-gods." Cornill's *Einleitung*, like Driver's *Introduction*, and Gesenius' *Grammar* and *Dictionary*, bids fair to become one of the established institutions of Old Testament science, and doubtless has vitality enough to adjust itself from time to time to changing conditions. May its author live long to direct the course of its progress!

CHEMINANT, P. *Les Prophéties d'Ézéchiél contre Tyr (XXVI-XXVIII, 19)*. Paris: Letouzey et Ané, 1912. x+129 pages.

The "Phoenician" chapters of Ezekiel are especially rich in information regarding that old commercial island seaport Tyre. M. Cheminant presented an exposition of them as a thesis for the Doctor's degree to the faculty of theology of Angers. It commends itself as a thorough, careful, clean piece of work. The critical notes, especially on the Hebrew and Greek text, occupy from two-thirds to seven-eighths of each page, and show that the author has laid under tribute to his purpose the latest archaeological material touching Phoenicia. In the literary and historical criticism of the prophecies against Tyre the author's wide range of reading and study is apparent on every page, and his treatment is clear, as we expect from French scholars.

TROELSTRA, A. *The Name of God in the Pentateuch*. Translated from the Dutch by Edmund McClure. London Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, 1912. 92 pages. 2s.

The activity of the earlier Biblical scholars of Leyden, Holland, is fully sustained by the men of the present generation. The modern critical school, while vigorously